

Work Authorization
Statement of Work (SOW)
San Jacinto River Waste Pits
CERCLIS No.: TXN000606611 Site ID: 06ZQ
August 6, 2014

The purpose of this Work Authorization issued to the Mississippi Valley Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under multi-site Interagency Agreement DW-96-95854901-0 between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the USACE is to provide technical support to EPA, including preparing an independent assessment of a Potentially Responsible Party's (PRP's) designs and submittals regarding the San Jacinto River Waste Pits Superfund Site (Site). In general, this work will include an assessment of the design and evaluation of the remediation alternatives presented in the Feasibility Study, as well as an identification of any other remedial action alternatives or technologies that may be appropriate for the Site. Further, the technical assistance will include an assessment of flow/hydraulic conditions in and around the San Jacinto River, including an evaluation of the models used by the PRPs for the Site, and including the use of surface water hydrology model(s) appropriate for the Site.

The Site consists of several sets of impoundments built in the mid-1960s for the disposal of paper mill wastes and the surrounding areas containing sediments and soils potentially contaminated by the waste materials that had been disposed of in these impoundments. The impoundments are located immediately north and south of the I-10 bridge and on the western bank of the San Jacinto River in Harris County, Texas.

Large scale groundwater extraction by others has resulted in regional subsidence of land in the vicinity of the Site resulting in exposure of the contents of the northern impoundments to surface waters. A time-critical removal action was completed in 2011 to stabilize the pulp waste material in the northern impoundments and sediments within the impoundments to prevent the further release of dioxins, furans, and other chemicals into the environment. The removal consisted of placement of a temporary armor rock cap over a geotextile bedding layer and an impermeable geomembrane in some areas. The total area of the temporary armor cap is 15.7 acres. The cap was designed to withstand a 100-year storm event.

The southern impoundments are located south of I-10 and west of Market Street, where various marine and shipping companies have operations. The area around the former southern impoundments is an upland area that is not currently and has not been in contact with surface water.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Perform an assessment of the San Jacinto River flow/hydraulic conditions and river bed scour in and around the Site for severe storms, hurricanes, storm surge, etc., using surface water hydrology model(s) appropriate for the Site. In the assessment include an evaluation of potential river bed scour/erosion in light of the historical scour reports for the Banana Bend area and for the San Jacinto River south of the I-10 Bridge.

2. Perform an evaluation of the models and grid cell sizes used by the PRPs for the Site, and include a discussion of any uncertainties in the model results. The evaluation should include a review the model assumptions regarding bed shear stress, water velocities, and scour.
3. Provide an uncertainty analysis of the model assumptions (flow rates, boundary representation, sediment transport, sedimentation rates, initial bed properties, etc.). Uncertainties should be clearly identified and assessed including sediment loads at the upstream Lake Houston Dam.
4. Perform a technical review of the design and construction of the entire existing cap as it is currently configured. Identify any recommended enhancements to the cap.
5. Assess the ability of the existing cap to prevent migration of dioxin, including diffusion and/or colloidal transport, through the cap with and without the geomembrane/geotextile present.
6. Assess the long-term reliability (500 years) of the cap under the potential conditions within the San Jacinto River, including severe storms, hurricanes, storm surge, subsidence, etc. Include in the assessment an evaluation of the potential for cap failure that may result from waves, prop wash, toe scour and cap undermining, rock particle erosion, substrate material erosion, stream instability, and other potential failure mechanisms. Reliability will be based on the ability of the cap to prevent any release of contaminated material from the Site. Also discuss any uncertainty regarding the long-term reliability and effectiveness of the existing cap.
7. Assess the risk of a release from the containment alternative (3N) occurring over the long term (500 years) within the San Jacinto River environment in response to severe storms, hurricanes, storm surge, increased flood severity related to future development, etc.
8. As part of the cap reliability evaluation, assess the potential impacts to the cap of any barge strikes/accidents from the nearby barge traffic.
9. Evaluate the long-term costs of the capping alternative (3N), including the cost of conducting significant cap maintenance every 5 to 10 years over a much longer period than 30 years. This significant maintenance would be in addition to the typical operation and maintenance costs.
10. Identify what institutional/engineering controls (e.g. deed restrictions, notices, buoys, signs, fencing, patrols, and enforcement activities) should be incorporated into the remedial alternatives for the TCRA area and surrounding waters and lands. Also evaluate the uncertainty of these controls.
11. Identify and document cases of armoring breaches or confined disposal facility breaches armor that may have relevance to the San Jacinto Site evaluation.
12. Assess the potential amount or range of sediment re-suspension and residuals under the various remedial alternatives including capping, solidification, and removal.
13. Identify and evaluate techniques, approaches, Best Management Practices (BMPs), temporary barriers, operational controls, and/or engineering controls (i.e., silt curtains, sheet piles, berms, earth cofferdams, etc.) to minimize the amount of sediment re-suspension and sediment residuals concentrations during and after dredging/removal. Prepare a new full removal alternative that incorporates the relevant techniques identified as appropriate.
14. Assess the validity of statements made in the Feasibility Study that the remedial alternative with removal, solidification, and placing wastes again beneath the TCRA cap

has great uncertainty as to implementation and that such management of the waste will result in significant releases.

15. Provide a model evaluation of the full removal Alternative 6N identified in the Feasibility Study as well any new alternative(s) developed under Task 10 (Identify and evaluate techniques ...) above. Include modelling of sediment re-suspension and residuals.
16. Evaluate floodplain management and impact considerations of construction in the floodplain and floodwaters pathway and how that would impact flood control, water flow issues and obstructions in navigable waters. This includes impact on changes to potential flooding and any offsets that are needed due to displacement of the water caused by construction in the floodway (height or overall footprint) including effect at the current temporary TCRA cap and any potential future remedial measures.
17. Project the long term (500 years) effects of the capping alternative (3N) compared to the full removal alternative (6N) on water quality.
18. Assess the potential impacts to fish, shellfish, and crabs from sediment re-suspension as a result of dredging in the near term and for the long term.
19. Assess the potential for release of material from the waste pits caused by a storm occurring during a removal/dredging operation; and identify and evaluate measures for mitigating/reducing any such releases.
20. Review and evaluate the long-term impacts and long-term risk of potential releases of contaminated sediment during dredging/removal operations.
21. Assess the potential amount or range of sediment re-suspension under the various remedial alternatives and technologies.
22. Review and develop accurate remedial cost and construction time information for the Remedial Alternatives 3N and 6N in the Feasibility Study, as well as any the new alternative(s) developed under Task 4 above (Identify and evaluate techniques ...).
23. Estimate the rate of natural attenuation in sediment concentrations/residuals and recommend a monitoring program to evaluate the progress. Discuss the uncertainty regarding the rate of natural attenuation.
24. Communicate at least weekly with the EPA Remedial Project Manager (RPM) regarding progress and issues identified during the report review.
25. Maintain all technical and financial records associated with this Work Authorization.
26. Prepare and submit monthly progress reports and invoices to document monthly and cumulative cost, performance status, and technical progress.
27. Include one overnight trip to the San Jacinto River Waste Pits Site for not more than four persons for familiarization with the area and Site conditions.

DELIVERABLES

1. Submit progress reports and invoices to the EPA RPM for each month no later the 15th day of the following month.
1. Submit a report to the EPA completing Tasks 1, 2, and 3 within 6 weeks of initiation of this Work Authorization.
2. Submit a report to the EPA completing Tasks 4 through 12 within 10 weeks of initiation of this Work Authorization.

3. Submit a report to the EPA completing Tasks 13 through 23 within 14 weeks of initiation of this Work Authorization.
4. Provide technical support to EPA, including preparation of technical memorandums regarding the above issues during the Period of Performance.

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

It is anticipated that this Work Authorization will cover a time interval of approximately 18 months, or until March 31, 2016.